

The Daily Gazetteer.

Nov. 1365

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MAN of good Sense and good Intentions cannot be much moved, when he considers the various Arts which have, for many Years, been made use of, in order to keep Political Disputes on foot, to confuse Men's Heads, to inflame their Hearts, and to inspire them

with Unreason and Discontent, when there was nothing wanting to complete their Happiness, but a Liberty and a Publick Spirit. But such a Paper as I have described must be infinitely more useful, in attending to the Clamour of the Malcontents at present. Brought as they are from all the Parts of the Kingdom, as well as scattered wherever they are, surrounded on all sides, they now retreat into the Arms of their own Artillery; and because they have, for many Years, made a Noise without Reason, they would at length pick Reason out of this Noise. It is evident, say they, that there has been a long and vigorous Opposition against the Measures of a certain Person; that a great Outcry hath been raised both at Him and Them; that this Disturbance still continues, and is like to continue. And what then? Why, for the sake of Peace, for the Publick Good, and to make the People quiet, tho' we can give nothing, take our Words for it, that he is in the Wrong, and that his Measures are wrong, and let us and our Measures take Place!

But, with all due Submission to the Impudence of the Party, which is indeed their distinguishing Perfection, tho' there may be a good deal of Craft in this Suggestion, yet it will be found a very difficult Task to reconcile it to Common Sense. For if Opposition proves any Thing, then it should follow, that the most vigorous Opposition ought to prevail: But the King, Lords, and Commons are against the proposed Patriots. With what Face then do they talk of their party Opposition, made up of the Remnants of all Factions, made mad by Disappointments, and now intolerably noisy under the Shelter of this Political Lunacy? As to the assuming the Name of the People, What Party was there ever so inconceivable as not to assume it? In Religion every petty Sect styles itself the People of God; and so in Politics: Let but half a Dozen Grumblers meet over a Bottle, and between their Wine and their Malice, before they part, they will imagine their own particular Spleen to be National Grievances, and dub those to whom they have the Honour to be Enemies, the Plunderers of the People.

Experience shews us, if we may be allowed to our Experience, who to say the Truth is but a Sort of suspicious Evidence, since she is everlastingly against the Malcontents: However, Experience I will inform us, that the very best Princes, and the wisest Ministers, have not escaped Opposition: I need not have Recourse to the Sacred History, wherein we find that Solomon was opposed as well as Adonish. I need not shew my Learning by quoting God to Latin Authors: It is sufficient that I put this plain Question. How many Plots were there against Queen Elizabeth? What a warm, what a continual Opposition during the Ministry of Burghley? If he deserved well of all Parties, one may safely say that he was unkindly treated by them all. He was the best Friend the Church had in those Days, yet some High Churchmen wrote him angry Letters, and many of them charged him with temporizing, because he was less ready to persecute than themselves. The Puritans were weak enough to concur at some Times with the Opposition; and yet when they were in Danger the Lord Burghley was the Man: To him they had Recourse, who tho' he would not flatter, yet he always preserved them. The Adm of the Jews were sometimes apt to say the Minister was not much in their Interest, but when an Expedition was to be fit on foot, they were not easy if he had not the Direction of it; because they knew he never ran head to any Thing rash, nor suffered a good Scheme to be lost, for want of necessary Supplies. In a Word, he was a great and a good Man; but the weak and the wicked, the Proud and the Proud, the Discarded and the Discarded, clamour'd against him as long as he lived: And if he died in full Possession of Power, it

was owing to the Firmness of his Mistress, who always understood what was for the People's Good to be the Plea of the People. The Opposition in those Days was more numerous, more warm, and more plausible than the present Opposition; but the Wisdom of the Prince was the Shield of the Minister, and the Safeguard of the State.

It is now some Months since a Sort of fluttering Complaint came abroad, that notwithstanding all our Military Preparations, there was nothing real at the Bottom. Ask One who talk'd in this Strain for his Reasons, you were answer'd with a Smile. This, I confess, was prudent; since if he had produced his Reasons the People would have been against him. For let me enquire what Great Designs were ever transpiring? When had the Mob, or even the Chiefs of the Mob, access to the Privy Council? Or how consistent would it have been with Common Sense for the Minister to have sent a Plan of the intended Operations to the Craftsman? Yet ridiculous as these Notions are, if the Faction did not expect them to be comply'd with, their Meetings are as mean as they are malicious. When a great Nation is at War with another, those who are entrusted with its Councils are expected not only to lay their Designs too deep for the Eyes of common Observers, but also to cover them with such Appearances as may mislead the most penetrating of their Enemies. Hence it is, that we find all great Undertakings effected mean ones, till justified by the Event. The Romans commended those brave Men who threw away themselves and their Armies, by their Love to Fighting right or wrong, but as for Fabius, he was a cold Warrior, cautious beyond Measure, nay timid, or at least afraid of venturing, where the Nation's Honour required it; yet these brave Men brought their Country within a Hair's Breadth of Ruin, and this thinking, timorous Captain brought Ruin upon their Enemies. At Carthage, Hannibal's Projects were all understood, and his great Designs defeated, by an Opposition composed for the most Part of those who were weak enough to doubt of his Integrity, and headed by such as were wicked enough to prefer the Gratification of their Private Pique against him, to the Preservation of their Country by him. Such Fruitless Oppositions of old! It may be they bear better now. Yet this is suspicious; for Themas and Thistles are just what they used to be.

During the Time these wise Folk have been uttering their Doubts, scattering their Jealousies, and meditating Falshoods for the next Winter. We poor People, who think with the Majority, were bound to hold our Tongues, because Solomon had told us, that There is, and that There is not a Time to speak. But we are now at full Liberty to make ourselves Amends; for if we were of the Temper these Folks would represent us, never sure did a fairer Opportunity present itself of paying laudable Court to a great Man, or of offering the utmost Tribute of Praise, without incurring the least Suspicion of Flattery. This amiable Person has lived once again to triumph over his own and his Country's Enemies, and to see them as much mistaken in their Conjectures about War as they have often been in their Notions about Peace. But Success is so familiar to him, and Mistakes to them, that I am persuaded there is as little Reason to expect that he should be now elate, as that they should be ashamed. However after permitting them to rail for so many Months without Notice, one may certainly be allowed a few Observations by way of Reprisal. The King is like to have the better of the Spaniards abroad, why then should the Friends to his Government be silent at home.

The Papers on the other Side are everlastingly personal; and if the Gazetteer does not often descend to the Consideration of their Scutillities, it is because their Falshood, generally speaking, renders it unnecessary. Were it otherwise, I should not be at all afraid to enter the List with the most Intelligent or the most Malicious of the Tribe. The Character they attempt to blacken is so much superior to their Malice, that a Man must be a Blackhead indeed, who could find a Way in such a Cause not to come off with Victory. For whether we consider the honourable Person they malign in a private or a publick Capacity, we shall always find him greater than their Chief. I say greater, because notwithstanding they

once had Power sufficient to oppress him, yet even then his Reputation was too hard for their Authority, and by that Top to which they pretend to appeal, the Fate of his Country, he was declared worthy of that Seat, whence, for fear of his Abilities, they had expelled him. After this, he surmounted them in Power, and then having no Enemies to conquer, he subued himself, he quitted Places which could not have been wrested from him, that he might preserve his Integrity superior to all Honours. He rose again, as his Country recovered Strength, and if he has since continued constantly in Power, his Country hath felt the Effects of it, Prosperity and Peace.

We have often heard it said, that the British Lion had lost his Spirit; that our Arms grew rusty; that Britain no longer made a Figure; but to his Honour be it said, that these Common-place Topics had no Effect upon his Disposition, nor ever induced him to prefer a Stroke of Eclat to the true Interest of his Countrymen as a trading Nation! No! he was careful to avoid War till Necessity making it justifiable, he might rationally expect Success. He always advised the exact Performance of Treaties, that the ENGLISH FAITH might be known throughout Europe; and if he even executed what others had stipulated in favour of a Crown, which hath since made us very bad Returns, it was, because the Thing was just in itself, and therefore always honourable for Great Britain to perform. He knew well what mean Malice, and malicious Enemies of Power would say of such Proceedings; but he never thought it reasonable to court Applause at the Expence of Equity, or to do that which the Few must necessarily pronounce wrong, in hopes that the Many might drown their Judgment by crying out Right, Right.

By the Mildness of his Administration at Home, and by the Steadiness of his Conduct with respect to Matters Abroad, he has left his Enemies nothing to transmit to Posterity, but unwelcome Labels, which are perhaps the best Panegyrics, and a Train of ill-grounded assertions, which all History must refute. While he preserved his Country for many Years in Peace, amidst the Reputation of the Queen's Friend, and with all its Neighbours; and when this Conduct through the Rashness of certain Ministers Abroad, and the wicked Suggestions of some ill People at Home, could no longer preserve to us our just Rights, he did not change his Measures abruptly; his Throne did not outrun the Power of performing; but we have seen a War begun and declared at the same Time, and he has happily shewn himself in earnest, when those who wished him evil would have persuaded the People that it was all a Farce. Thus the Result of so many Years Forbearance hath shewn us that those who had Wisdom enough to preserve Peace in the most ticklish Conjunction, have in no very favourable one, had Address enough to make War short, and with Effect.

On the Whole, I will remark, but two things, that we owe the many Years Peace we enjoy to, the Confession of his Enemies, to his Councils; and if that Peace was interrupted by the Depredations of the Spaniards; Let the King of Spain's Manifesto tell you the Cause! England agitated by Domestic Disputes. This was what encouraged Spain to break her Faith, and to keep so poorly the Treaties which our Patriots ridicul'd. Were those Treaties ridiculous in themselves! No; the Malcontents did not say this. But they alledged it was ridiculous to think the Spaniards would observe them. And why? Because they knew their own Conduct would tempt that ill-informed Ministry to act as they would have them. Thus they treated Spain as the Devil is said to treat Witches; they tempted, and now they have left her in the Lurch. At least it is to be hoped so.

For, secondly, from the Omens we have already had, we may safely conclude this War will be as honourable and as successful, as it was justly enter'd upon and wisely conducted, if we have to do only with Enemies Abroad. But be it far from me to suggest that the Soil of Great Britain can bear Men so mean, so malicious, so lost to Shame and publick Spirit as to think of private Interest or private Revenge, when the Publick Interest, the Honour of the Crown and Nation is at stake. No! let all Fools henceforward be buried, and let the Gazetteer be proud of saying after the Craftsman, GOD PROSPER THE ARMS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

R. FREEMAN.

Two it has been observ'd for some Months past that the King of Great Britain makes vigorous Instances to engage the Emperor to take Part in the War that will infallibly break out between the English and the Spaniards; which is one Circumstance that seems to render the Presence of the French Ambassador more necessary than ever, yet he continues to pack up his Effects, and we are assur'd, that the Prince de Lichtenstein, the Emperor's Ambassador at Paris, has also receiv'd Orders to prepare for his Return thither.

Dresden, Nov. 4. N. S. We have different Advices as to the Czarina's Ratification of the Preliminaries of Peace between her and the Porte. In the mean time, Count Munich waits his Orders at Chocim having laid four Bridges on the Dniester, which makes some of the Poles fearful of his Motions and Designs of taking up his Winter Quarters in their Country. Deputies from the Palatinate of Belok are arrived here, to petition the King, that they and their Countrymen may have the Liberties they have already suffered by the Cossacks made good to them; and that in case the Russian Troops should reside through Part of Poland, they may not winter there, but make as short a Stay as possible. Being admitted to an Audience of the King, he commanded the Vice-Chancellor of the Crown to assure them in his Presence, that having nothing more at Heart than the Preservation and Welfare of his faithful Subjects, he would, pursuant to their Request, cause the Instances to be repeated which had been already made to the Court of Russia on this Subject.

The Letters from Germany add, That upon the Arrival of the News at Vienna that the Court of Great Britain was resolv'd to declare War against Spain, a Council was held in the Emperor's Presence; and the English Minister had a Conference thereupon with Count Sinsendorf. That the Grand Vizier fell dangerously ill, and, as some say, died on his Road to Constantinople; and that the Duchess

FOREIGN PORTS

The Outward-bound are all sailed from hence with a favourable Wind at S. E. and blows very fresh.

Deal, Nov. 3. Wind N. W. Remains the Duckirk Man of War. Came down and tilled thro' the Prince William, Grout, for Chatter; the Edward and Mary, Lifer, for Liverpool; the William and Mary, Honnyford; the Thomas and Mary, Fulford, for Ireland. Arrived the Deborah, Hullslop, from Gibraltar.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Beaumaurice, the Williamson, Denham, from
Virginia for Liverpool.

The last Letters from Bordeaux mention, that the St. John of Waterford, Capt. Chetty, bound from that Place to Dublin, had been taken by a Spanish Privateer with French Colours about 21 Leagues from Bordeaux: The same Letters add, that there then was in that River a Spanish Privateer under French Colours.

Yesterday the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole gave a grand Entertainment to the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, the Dukes of Grafton and Newcastle, and all the Officers of State, at his House in Downing-street Westminster.

We hear that the Suffolk, a 700 Gun Ship lately rebuilt at Woolwich Yard, will be launched in a few Days.

Last Monday Night the Weavers in Spitalfields rose against their Masters, on pretence of their not giving them their full Wages; and in a short time there assembled above 5000 Persons in a most riotous Manner, breaking several Persons Windows, and

The same Day a Party of the Foot-Guards march'd to Deptford and Woolwich, in order to appease the Workmen of those Yards, who have refused to work without their Wages are augmented.

As did also his Majesty's Grace to Dr. Samuel Crefwicke, Dean of Bristol, of the Place and Dignity of Dean of the Cathedral Church of Wells, vacant by the Death of Dr. John Harris, Bishop of Landaff late Dean thereof.

John Hamilton, Esq. is appointed his Majesty's Naval Officer for the Island of Jamaica.

Yesterday Morning died, at his Lodgings in Bond

Benjamin Hammatt, of Wiveliscombe, in the County
of Somerset, Messrs and Chapman.
Richard Leach, of the Parish of St. Mary Mac-
dellens, otherwise Whitechapel, in the County of
Middlesex, Vicualler.

William Hilder, of the Parish of St. Michael
Creech, London, Goldsmith.

John Wingfield, of Tooting, in the County of Surrey, Callico-Printer and Chasemen.

John Senger, late of Bowdley, in the County of Worcester, Grocer.

High Water this Day } Morning
at London Bridge. } 82 83

Bank Stock 135 1-half to 135. South Sea 93 1-half. Old Annuity 107
New ditto 107 1-half. Three per Cent. 97
per Cent. Loan 109 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto
1-4th to 1-half. Royal Assurance 80 1-half
400 Assurance 18 1-8th. African 13 1-half.
Bonds 21. 240 Prem. South Sea ditto 190 Prem.
Bank Circulation 11. 7 s. 6 d. Prem. ditto
1-half to 3 Prem. English Copper 91. 64
Walth ditto 154. Three 1-half per Cent. Bank
Orders 99. Three per Cent. ditto 93 1-half
Bank 141. Equivalent 222 1-8th. Lottery Ticket

THE Directors give Notice, That a General Meeting of the Members of the said Society will be held on the Office in Angel-court on Snow-hill, on Thursday the 3^d Instant, by 3 in the Afternoon: Where all who have a share are desired to be present.

NB. The Election of Directors for the Year ending, Ballotting, will be held at the same Place on Monday the 5th, Tuesday the 6th, and Wednesday the 7th inst. from Nine in the Forenoon to Twelve, and from Two Six in the Afternoon.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1739.
THE Managers and Directors of the Bridge Lottery for 325000 l. Anno 1739, give Notice, That they will begin the Work of cutting off the Tickets into the respective Boxes A and B, on Tuesday the 11th Instant at Stationers Hall, in the City of London, by Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon: Beginning with the Blank or Benefit Tickets, which are to be cut into Box B; and will proceed in the said Work from Day to Day, till the Tickets for each of the Boxes A and B shall be completely cut therein.

ONE PHYSICIAN is seen as good
to other, and Surgeons are not less knowing. Ap-
caries are as good as any, if not best of all.

Garth's Advice to his Friend, on taking what
 else he'd recommend him to, in case of his

Doctor's Death.

By the Author of *PHYSICS* &c. &c.
Printed for T. Coorna, at the Globe in South-street.

NB. Herein is observ'd, that Practitioners in Physick
do not write, are fully as much valued as those who do, whether in London or at Bath, &c.

THE ENGLISH BARONETS: C

forming a Genealogical and Historical Account of the present Baronets, their Descendants and Alliances, of their Marriages and Issue, (with the Marriages of the Sons and Daughters) with the remarkable Actions, Ties, and their Ancestors; Monumental Inscriptions, &c. &c.

Large Improvements according to the Results of every Family, with References to Roush's Antiquarian, &c. and that this Edition may be the more acceptable to the several Families who are concerned, it is pleased to send an Account of what Additions or Improvements have been observed in the last Edition, with some Additions and Additions as will appear and compare the same to Thomas Watson, at the Queens Head, in the Strand, London, and at the Fleet Street, London.

N.B. If any Baroness is extinct find the former Baroness's name in the former Edition, & he should take it as a Favour if any Gentleman would give him an Account thereof: Or if they know any more of the same, which are set down as extinct in the last Edition, he should inform them it a Favour to be inform'd of them.